

Book Review: Impressions of an Average Jurymen, By Robert Stewart Sutcliffe

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place the cases bearing upon relief for mistake at law and in equity. This not only secures a great saving of time in our already crowded curriculum, but renders the matter more readily understood by the student. (Volume 1, published in 1923, contains the cases on general principles.)

Professor Cook's three volumes on equity jurisdiction are without question the greatest contribution to the teaching of equity since the publication of *Ames' Cases*, and, with a slight adjustment in curriculum, should rapidly win favor in the best law schools.

WILLIS E. LANG

Impressions of an Average Jurymen. By ROBERT STEWART SUTLIFFE. New York: D. Appleton & Co. 1925. pp. 114.

The working of a jurymen's mind is the unknown quantity, the missing link, in the trial of legal cases. Lawyers may have access to magnificent libraries, may have legal and other experts available for consultation at all times, but they cannot have a knowledge of who is to make up a jury to pass on the facts of a case, or how counsel's efforts are to be received by a jury. To use a familiar expression: "If all the world is a stage, the court room is the scene of many of its best productions. The attorneys and the witnesses are the actors, and the judge and jury, the critical audience."

The little book whose title is noted above gives a valuable insight into the characteristics of the average jurymen, not only in the jury box, but likewise in the retiring room where they are freed from the scrutiny of the public and the formalities of the court room.

The book is not written from the viewpoint of a lone jurymen, but, as the author states, he has served as a juror in the criminal and civil courts of New York for over eighteen years. Hoping to aid the legal profession in some little way, he has made a special effort to gain the views and peculiarities of the hundreds of jurors with whom he has come in contact.

The various types of lawyers and their actions in court are cleverly depicted. The suave, business-like, courteous attorney is credited with having the best influence with a jury. Sarcasm is shown to be a dangerous weapon in cross-examination as the witness is immediately accorded the sympathy of those in the jury box.

A forceful conclusion made by the author is the unnecessary waste of time found in most courts. While his views are exaggerated as applied to the procedure and efficient methods in vogue in the courts of Wisconsin, his recommendations on bettering the personnel of the jury can hardly go unnoticed. To use the author's language: "Restrict the exemption lists, make the jurymen's job one of dignity, make him comfortable, and keep him busy, or let him go to his place of business when he is not working, and a much higher grade of jury work will result."

J. O'B.

Blakemore on Prohibition. By ARTHUR W. BLAKEMORE. Second Edition. Albany, N. Y.: Matthew Bender & Co. 1925. pp. lxxxlv, 1185.

To fully comprehend the extent to which the Courts, both Federal and State, have determined questions relating to the enforcement of the Eighteenth Amendment, one need only read this second edition of Blakemore on Prohibition.